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Latin America

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ROS NOTES 'PROGRESS ACHIEVED' IN NEGOTIATIONS

PY110231 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0150 GMT 11 May 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 10 May (NA) -- Enrique Ros, Foreign Ministry under secretary, acknowledged tonight that "progress has been achieved" in the peace negotiations being carried out at the United Nations, but he noted that "there are still obstacles that will be very difficult to overcome." This statement was broadcast by Buenos Aires Channel 13 from New York, where Ros is heading the Argentine delegation negotiating with UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar.

Ros said: "Our will to seek positive answers remains unchanged. Therefore we will continue our stay in New York as long as the secretary general believes our presence and our participation is useful." Ros reported that tomorrow we will hold another meeting with Perez de Cuellar to continue seeking a peaceful solution to the South Atlantic conflict.

Asked about the UN secretary general's impressions of the negotiations, Ros said that "we believe the secretary general considers that the negotiations are at a positive stage." But he added that "the negotiations are yet to be completed."

FIGUEROA: 'SOVEREIGNTY RIGHT NOW' NOT VITAL

PY101730 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1600 GMT 10 May 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 10 May (NA) -- Gustavo Figueroa, cabinet chief of the Argentine Foreign Ministry, said today that "we do not want sovereignty right now" but that "all precautions should be taken so that the negotiations inevitably conclude with recognition of our sovereignty" over the Malvinas Islands. Figueroa was interviewed about the contacts being made for diplomatic negotiations over the conflict in the South Atlantic in the program "New Day," directed by Bernardo Neustadt on Radio Mitre.

The cabinet chief said in this regard that "we want to carry out negotiations with Great Britain through the UN secretary general or whomever." He added that "to facilitate this, we have said: Gentlemen, we do not want sovereignty given to us right now; what we want is for all precautions to be taken so that these negotiations inevitably conclude with recognition of our sovereignty."

He went on: "That is, we want to make it easy for Mrs Thatcher so she can sit at the negotiating table without having to say that sovereignty belongs to Argentina before starting to negotiate; that is, we are going to sit at the table and after the negotiations we are going to reach the inevitable conclusion that sovereignty belongs to Argentina."

Ambassador Figueroa indicated that "Argentina is giving signs of maturity and calm at this time, when the Argentines are the ones who are explaining their position at the United Nations with all seriousness."

He emphasized that "we are not carrying out any act that can be reproved by the world. We are showing of maturity and calm, the kind one has when one's cause is just, when it is the cause of a nation, not only of a government or of a president or a junta but of the entire Argentine people."

Figueroa praised the behavior of the Argentine armed forces "because they [the UK force] came for an aperitif [South Georgia], but the armed forces behaved with a high degree of professionalism that they were really not expecting."

Asked about the possibility that Foreign Minister Costa Mendez would go to Washington in the next few days, Figueroa said: "That possibility is always open, but at this time Ambassador Ros is the one listening and transmitting."

In conclusion, Figueroa said that "the world is discovering a fighting Argentina, an Argentina of ideals, an Argentina which, when it has a high and great cause, unites, and it is going to succeed; it is going to succeed."

Iglesias Interview

PY101102 Buenos Aires CLARIN in Spanish 9 May 82 p 4

[Text] Brig Gen Hector Norberto Iglesias, secretary general of the presidency, said Argentina has had, from the first moment, and still has the desire to negotiate because it is certain of its rights and because it does not want "men to continue to die because of a colonialist whim." Replying to questions by CLARIN, Iglesias, who has participated actively in the negotiations, said certain accusations against our country are coming from Great Britain and from other "interested parties."

He added that our desire to negotiate was reflected in the prolonged contacts with Alexander Haig and that the attitude of Great Britain had frustrated the possibility of an agreement. He said: "to each approach it replies with a new attack." The following is the complete text of the interview:

[Question] We are accused in the world of not wanting to negotiate. Is that true?

[Answer] That is not true. We have the support and understanding of all the Latin American countries and the Nonaligned. Basically this charge is being made by interested parties: Great Britain and other nations.

[Question] The failure of the Haig mission is being used as an argument for this claim.

[Answer] The assistance of General Haig meant holding meetings that amounted to almost 70 hours. Five versions of a draft solution in which we proposed or accepted the bases for negotiation were worked on for days: The ceasing of hostilities, withdrawal of troops, concern for the interests of the islanders, special attention to their rights and the granting of compensation for the losses or damage.

Also we showed flexibility toward ideas in favor of minimum agreements that would enable us to make progress in the search for recognition of sovereignty.

[Question] From what you say, one can infer that Argentina did not demand full recognition of sovereignty as of that moment?

[Answer] In all negotiations, in order to arrive at agreements drafts are prepared which include concessions from both sides. In this case the objective was to achieve the return of the Malvinas. In terms of negotiation, it could mean that the return was ensured from that moment, although a reasonable time might follow before it was carried out formally. Can it be said then that we did not have or do not have the desire to negotiate?

[Question] Why did the Peruvian proposal fail?

[Answer] That demonstrated again the great concern of that fraternal country for safeguarding peace in America. President Belaunde Terry, an act that honors him, sent us a plan suggested by the United States. Without a doubt, General Haig, after his government expressed its clear support for Great Britain, did not feel he could send it directly, but preferred to send it through a country that is our real friend.

[Question] Was it more or less favorable than the others?

[Answer] It was slightly more favorable.

[Question] Was it rejected outright?

[Answer] Not at all. We studied it thoroughly and went to Lima to inform the president of our views on it. However, the British rejection of that proposal was quick. That was the sinking of the General Belgrano. It seems this is the way the Peruvian Government understood it too. Its prime minister, Mr Manuel Ulloa, said the day before yesterday that "this grave attack by Britain forced the Buenos Aires government to stop considering the proposal."

[Question] What is happening to the proposal by UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar?

[Answer] It is a proposal defining the bases that will allow the beginning of negotiations. We responded affirmatively. As in the previous case, a delegation was ordered to depart for this purpose. Under Secretary Ros is in New York to ork with the secretary general in his efforts to bring the two sides closer.

[Question] There are those who talk of an Argentine double game: While it agrees to negotiate, it is hindering and obstructing the talks, preventing them from making progress.

[Answer] I think what I said answers this question. There existed, and continues to exist, on the part of Argentina a firm desire to negotiate each time a proposal emerges. As always, the British statements are not in keeping with reality. While General Haig was mediating, Britain sent its fleet. When President Belaunde Terry was transmitting a new draft, it sank the Argentine cruiser. And now the United Kingdom has just greeted the UN secretary general's proposal with a new extension of the maritime exclusion zone. Its attitude is systematic: To each new proposal it responds with a new attack.

[Question] If Great Britain does not have a real desire to negotiate, what is it gaining, do you think, with its actions?

[Answer] Time and military advantage, because it would seem that its real objective is not peace but simply a new conquest of the territories we have recovered after 149 years of unfruitful demands.

[Question] If this is the case, why is Argentina continuing or trying to negotiate?

[Answer] Because it is fully certain of its rights, and because it does not want men to continue to die because of a colonialist whim.

VENEZUELAN MINISTER MEETS WITH COSTA MENDEZ

PA100147 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0024 GMT 10 May 82

[Text] Buenos, Aires, 9 May (EFE) -- Venezuelan Presidency Minister Gonzalo Garcia Bustillo met with Argentine Foreign Minister Nicanor Costa Mendez for more than an hour today as representative of a Venezuelan "special mission" that arrived here today. At the end of the meeting, Garcia Bustillo said that "we worked on ideas" and added that the meeting was held to discuss "common problems." He termed the meeting "full of great friendship."

The Venezuelan minister referred specifically to the Malvinas conflict, saying: "The cause of Argentina is a Latin American cause, and we have reiterated our complete solidarity with Argentina."

The Venezuelan delegation includes Deputies Jose Rodriguez Iturbe and Rafael Tudela, former Democratic Action leader Luis Esteban Rey, former Foreign Minister Ignacio Iribarren Borges and Rot Chaderton, Foreign Ministry policy director. The delegation, which is involved in what has been described as a "special mission" concerning the Malvinas, will meet with President Leopoldo Galtieri.

BRITISH CONTINUE ATTACKS ON S. ATLANTIC ISLANDS

Ships 'Considered Hostile'

PY110504 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 0443 GMT 11 May 82

[Joint Staff Communique No 40]

[Text] The Joint Staff announces that in view of Great Britain's persistance in its aggressive attitude, as can be attested, among other things, by the restrictions it is trying to impose on Argentine maritime traffic in the South Atlantic, it invokes the right of self-defense under Article 51 of the UN Charter and has determined that any British flag vessel in the above-mentioned zone and headed toward the area of operations and/or presumably constituting a threat for national security should be considered hostile and therefore treated accordingly.

Planes 'Considered Hostile'

PY050555 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 0540 GMT 11 May 82

[Joint Staff Communique No 41]

[Text] The Joint Staff, in view of Great Britain's persistence in its aggressive attitude, as reflected, among other things, by the limitations it is trying to impose on the traffic of Argentine airfcraft through South Atlantic airspace, invokes the right of self-defense under Article 51 of the UN Charter and has determined that all British aircraft in the above-mentioned airspace heading toward the area of operations and/or presumably posing a threat to national security should be considered hostile and treated accordingly.

9-10 May Attacks

PY110150 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 0136 GMT 11 May 82

[Joint Staff Communique No 39]

[Text] The Joint Staff reports that the following military actions have occurred in the Malvinas zone:

On the 9th at 2205 two ships fired four salvos at Puerto Argentino.

On the 10th at 0247 there was renewed gunfire. This ended at 0300.

On the 10th at 1000 two ships opened fire on the airport area. This ended at 1015.

Our forces repelled these attacks.

Naval Report

PY110107 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0100 GMT 11 May 82

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 10 May (NA) -- According to naval sources, British units early this morning bombed a sector of the Malvinas Islands and a little later, at 0800, two Harriers overflew Argentine defenses but did not attack.

Later, at about 1400, British units again got near the coast and perpetrated a brief bombing attack. All this seems to be part of a harassment policy that was started yesterday by the UK fleet.

Air Force Report on Casualties

PY102140 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2130 GMT 10 May 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 10 May (TELAM) -- The air force this afternoon issued the following official communique:

The Argentine Air Force regrets to report that as a result of the air battle in the Malvinas Islands, the following military personnel have died:

Capt Gustavo Garcia Cuerva, Cpl Mario Duarte, Cpl Juan Rodriguez, 1st Cpl Jose Luis Peralta, 1st Cpl Miguel Carrizo, 1st Cpl Jose Alberto Maldonad, 1st Cpl Agustin Montano, 1st Cpl Andres Brasich, and Privates Guillermo U. Garcia and Hector Bordon. Missing are 1st Lt Mario Hipolito Gonzalez, 1st Lt Jose Leonidas Ardiles, Lt Daniel Antonio Jukic and Lt Eduardo de Ibanez.

Moreover, as a result of this attack there were 18 wounded, who are all recovering well.

The relatives of the personnel have been informed.

British Tactics

PY101935 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1914 GMT 10 May 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 10 May (LATIN-REUTER) -- The afternoon newspaper LA RAZON has reported that British warships bombarded Argentine positions sporadically on the Malvinas Islands today.

LA RAZON, in a dispatch from its war correspondent in the theater of operations, said the bombardment seemed to be aimed at harassing the Argentine troops rather than hitting military objectives. The newspaper said that apparently the British are willing to continue with the so-called (?interdiction) fire that started yesterday and that, according to reliable sources in the islands, continued intermitently today.

The paper added that the procedure consists of getting one or two ships close in and firing in the darkness, preferably in the early morning. The correspondent said that the purpose of the fire is to interrupt the defenders' rest and play on their nerves.

He also said the British fleet was relieving some combat and support ships, as some of them were seen sailing northward.

ARMY DENIES RUMOR BRITISH LANDING ON COAST

PY110302 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1940 GMT 10 May 82

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 10 May (NA) -- In Comodoro Rivadavia, Col Esteban Solis, chief of civilian affairs of the V Corps, denied rumors of the possible landing of British commandos on the continental coast. Solis stated that those rumors -- which have been circulating since last week -- are aimed at "creating confusion and exerting pressure."

During a statement to a Buenos Aires radio station, he also said that "England is trying to exert pressure on us with actions we cannot allow."

He also lashed out against the British attitude of "not respecting the norms of classic conventional war in which the parties resort to conventional and open fighting."

Vice Adm Juan Jose Lombardo, chief of the South Atlantic Theater of Operations, informed Navy Commander Adm Jorge Anaya of the latest events in that region. Lombardo arrived this morning at the military side of Jorge Newbery Airport and stated only that he had come to brief his commander.

Admiral Anaya passed this information on to the other junta members -- General Galtieri and Brig Gen Basilio Lami Dozo -- with whom he met at noon at the headquarters of the Joint Staff. The meeting was also attended by Foreign Minister Nicanor Costa Mendez.

FUEL PRICE INCREASE TO COVER MILITARY COSTS

PY110808 Paris AFP in Spanish 0515 GMT 11 May 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 11 May (AFP) -- All military expenditures required by the Argentine-British conflict could be financed with revenues from the 30-percent increase in fuel prices imposed last week, finance sources said today. The same sources added that through that expedient more than $600 million is expected to be collected in the next 12 months.

The increase in fuel prices was adopted by the economic authorities along with added taxes on cigarettes and alcoholic beverages, as well with an emergency tax on foreign exchange holdings. These measures were adopted as part of a package aimed at obtaining funds for the national treasury to meet obligations related to the Malvinas conflict.

No official figure has been released so far regarding the cost of the military operations in the confrontation between Argentina and the United Kingdom. According to official reports, Argentina has so far lost the cruiser General Belgrano and two Dagger aircraft, while sustaining damage to the submarine Santa Fe and the partrol vessel Sobral.

The sources noted the importance of revenues from increased gasoline prices for the national treasury, stressing that such revenues would make it possible to buy frigates of the Sheffield type of the Royal Navy -- which has been sunk -- at the rate of one every 3 months at 1975 prices.

EXPORTERS CONCERNED OVER PEACE OF GRAIN SALES

PY110441 Paris AFP in Spanish 2045 GMT 10 May 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 10 May (AFP) -- Business circles today reported that Argentine grain exporters have voiced concern over the slow pace of grain sales and Soviet shipments. The USSR is the main buyer of Argentine grain, and it was estimated that an income of $1.05 billion would be obtained from the exportable balance of the harvest.

According to business circles, a major part of the grain for export is in the hands of producers, who are said to be waiting to see if there will be any change in the status of contracts.

The same circles added that as a result of the crisis over the Malvinas, the Soviets are having some trouble getting the grain they acquired in May shipped, and have not yet made their purchases for the June-August period.

Furthermore, the Malvinas conflict has also caused freight charges and insurance to go up, Thus directly affecting buyers of FOB merchandise.

CENTRAL BANK REPORTS 1ST-QUARTER ACTIVITY DOWN

PY110308 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2230 GMT 10 May 82

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 10 May (NA) -- Economic activity decreased by 4.3 percent during the first 3-month period of 1982, according to a report on the gross domestic product [GDP] drawn up by the Argentine Central Bank. This is the largest decrease in the January-March period in the past 12 years, according to data.

Economy Ministry sources have reported that the GDP decrease is counted along with that of the last quarter of 1981, which decreased by 10.7 percent.

Activity in all economic sectors decreased during the first quarter of 1982, with the exception of the agricultural sector, which was favored by a good summer harvest. Gross industrial product decreased by approximately 9 percent, although this figure might be higher in view of the latest figures from the Central Bank. Among the industrial sectors most affected are cars, machinery and equipment, and the paper, chemical, textile and basic metal industries.

Reserves Increase

PY110030 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2255 GMT 10 May 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 10 May (NA) -- During the first week of this month the Central Bank foreign currency reserves increased by $117.3 million, after 8 weeks of losses. The announcement was made this evening by the Central Bank in releasing its regular weekly balance figures.

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON GDR GROUP'S VISIT

PY110645 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0030 GMT 11 May 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 10 May (TELAM) -- Argentina and the GDR pointed out the need to do away with colonialism and neocolonialism in all its forms during GDR Deputy Foreign Minister Bernhard Neugebauer's visit to Argentina. A communique issued today by San Martin Palace contains a summary of the meetings held since 6 May, during which various aspects of bilateral relations were analyzed.

The communique states that Foreign Minister Nicanor Costa Mendez in great detail informed Deputy Minister Neugebauer on the Argentine stance on the conflict in the South Atlantic and the current armed attacks by the British against the Malvinas Islands. It adds that these attacks are particularly dangerous in view of the difficult moments the world is experiencing, and that together with the measures of economic aggression Great Britain has adopted against Argentina, they represent a serious precedent for the economic order, thus establishing a situation that seriously threatens world peace.

The sixth point of the communique points out that during the meeting with Costa Mendez, Neugebauer pointed out that his country's position regarding conflicts between states, even those to claim sovereignty, is that they should be solved peacefully through the mechanisms provided for by the United Nations. The communique states that "the GDR praises the recent Argentine initiative aimed at solving the conflict in the South Atlantic through the UN secretary general." It also condemns the economic sanctions implemented unilaterally and multilaterally, since these violate the norms of international law and represent an expressed violation of the UN Charter.

The communique states that during the meeting there were coinciding views that the complex international situation requires the contribution of all states so that, through constructive dialogue and a climate of mutual respect, orderly progress may be made to find a solution to problems.

The communique also refers to the possibilities of a substantial increase in trade between the two parties and the solid prospects these offer. It adds that some concrete ideas, that will allow an increase of commercial relations in a mutually satisfactory manner, were analyzed. Among other issues, the communique refers to the invitation Deputy Minister Neugebauer extended to Foreign Minister Costa Mendez to visit the GDR, which was accepted. The date of the visit will be arranged later.

GOVERNMENT STANCE ON PRESIDENT'S TRIP REPORTED

PY101502 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirates Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 10 May 82

[Text] Eight ministers will accompany President Joao Baptista de Oliveira Figueiredo on his trip to the United States. He will make a 20-day official visit, and devote 2 more days to a private visit to Cleveland for medical checkups.

The president will need to conduct his trip at a strictly bilateral level at the recommendation of Itamaraty. The point of view has prevailed that the president's visit to Washington had been scheduled long before the beginning of the Malvinas conflict. Some sectors have made criticisms in the sense that the trip should be postponed until Latin America could reestablish [word indistinct] dialogue with the United States. Itamaraty, however, told the president of the republic that the visit could have more positive than negative consequences, first because it had been scheduled before and second because the Foreign Ministry's point of view does not provide for a more serious involvement of Brazil.

In remarks made in the Senate, Foreign Minister Saraiva Guerreiro revealed that he (?disapproves) the Argentine military action, but that he also recognizes the Argentine rights over the islands and that he prefers a peaceful solution to the conflict.

Air Minister Delio Jardim de Mattos also criticized the U.S. Government, stating that classic military alliances no longer exist in our times.

PRESIDENT FIGUEIREDO TO VISIT CANADA IN JULY

PY070957 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 5 May 82 p 6

[Excerpts] Brasilia -- President Joao Baptista Figueiredo has sent a message to Congress requesting authorization to travel abroad 19-21 July on an official visit to Canada. The Brazilian president has been invited to visit that country by Governor General Edward Schreyer.

GENERAL STAFF REVIEWS NATIONAL DEFENSE NEEDS

PY101905 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 9 May 82 p 24

[By Zenaide Azeredo]

[Text] Brasilia -- Air Minister Delio Jardim de Mattos has stated that one of the lessons learned from the conflict in the South Atlantic is the introduction of a new war theory not previously foreseen by the general staff: A conflict involving Brazil and a country of the Western block, located in the northern hemisphere, much more powerful economically and militarily, and that Brazil in this case must resort to its own resources.

The other two branches of the armed forces agree with this point of view. According to two generals, the air minister himself and two high-ranking officers, some other points can still be seen as lessons of war: Brazil is on the right track in developing its war material industry so as not to depend on foreign supply alone, and the government has been right on guiding the military through the path of growing professionalism.

From the professional standpoint, without taking into account the political aspects of the conflict between Argentina and Great Britain over the Falkland Islands, that battle turned into a real general staff classroom lesson for the Brazilian military officers, who for the first time admitted that they have learned some lessons:

1) A new theory of war emerges in the theater of operations and must, therefore, be introduced in the manuals of the armed forces general staff;

2) The development of national industry becomes more urgent and the conflict has served to confirm that Brazil is on the right track, especially that of nationalizing its war materiel, without disregarding, however, imports of more sophisticated material that cannot be built in a short run;

3) The national weapons must be focused more toward defense, and in the specific case of the Brazilian Air Force, there is the practical example of the construction of patrol planes for submarine detection -- imported by Argentine approximately 2 weeks ago -- and the implementation of the integrated system of air defense and control of air traffic which serves civil and military aviation;

4) The armed forces must be entirely turned toward their constitutional activity and efforts must be made to make them increasingly more professional.

The so-called war theories in a general manner provide for domestic wars or guerrilla wars, regional conflicts focusing mainly on countries on the same continent which would have more disagreements with Brazil, extracontinental war -- a case in which Brazil should send forces to fight in other territories, as happened during World War II and in 1965 in the Dominican Republic -- and as a last possibility, attack by communist countries, imposing a continental defense in compliance with existing treaties in this regard. Now a new element has emerged.

The very example of the suspension of supply by EEC countries and by the United States served to show, as the air minister stated, that the national weapons industry must be developed. It was remembered that Argentina was purchasing frigates from England, tanks from the FRG and aircraft from France, all of which has been embargoed, provoking a stampede toward the countries of the continent in an effort to obtain the necessary means in case of a protracted war.

Finally, among the different lessons learned is a controversial issue. Some military officers feel that security and development must both receive investments, but that the largest investments must be placed on security. In the opinion of some, security is reemerging, since for several years it has been considered a police activity. Despite the opinion of some officers, the Air Ministry feels that the return to professionalism is being adopted independently of the war over the Falkland Islands and that the government, despite everything, must maintain the objective of providing the maximum development to the country with the minimum necessary security.

PARTIAL READINESS IN 3D ARMY UNITS REPORTED

PY071100 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 2 May 82 p 22

[Excerpts] Gen Tulio Chagas Nogueira, commander of the 3d Army, reported in Porto Alegre that all units of the 3d Army in Parana, Santa Catarina and Rio Grande do Sul have been on partial readiness since 29 April. He said that it is a normal practice which has nothing to do with the beginning of military confrontations between Argentina and Great Britain. There has been no movement, however, so far, in the Air Force units, according to official reports given by the commander of the 5th Regional Air Command, Brig Luis Portilho Anthony, although there are other comments that combat units have intensified their training.

Gen Chagas Nogueira explained that approximately 25 percent of the troops of the 3d Army are confined to their quarters and in readiness. According to an interview he granted to O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in the morning, the mobilization must end at 0800 today.

Although the commander of the 3d Army stated that a conflict "near our positions" is not desirable, he said that the distance is too far between the area of conflict and the south of the country, suggesting that this fact alone rejects the possibility of a greater threat to Brazil. Gen Chagas Nogueira finally expressed hope that a negotiated solution will be found to the conflict, and voiced assurances that "much before the end of the confrontation in the Malvinas, we will conclude our readiness."

AMX AIRCRAFT PRODUCTION, OTHER WEAPONS DETAILED

PY102209 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 9 May 82 p 24

[Text] Brasilia -- Although it will be operational only in 1985 -- and no acceleration of the project is foreseen -- the Brazilian Air Force [FAB] is building, with the Italian Aeromachi, the fighter aircraft AMX which will substitute for the Super Etendard, the aircraft the Argentines used to sink the British destroyer Sheffield on Tuesday.

An officer reported that France had offered these planes to Brazil, but that Brazil decided to begin the AMX project -- conceived at the Brazilian Aeronautics Company [EMBRAER] -- because the French aircraft would be assembled in the country, without transfer of technology. Moreover, it would have to be adapted for operations on land, because the swing-wing Super Etendard is designed to operate on aircraft carriers. The Israeli-made Dagger -- which is also present in the fight in the South Atlantic -- was also offered to the Brazilians, but the conditions only favored the development of the AMX project.

Some of the equipment cannot be manufactured in Brazil and must be imported. This is the case of the highly sophisticated missiles, whether equipped or not with minicomputers, or of other "smart bombs"; and they are very expensive. The armed forces are developing studies to manufacture them in the country, but they are following a schedule which would not have the equipment ready for immediate operation. For this reason they are imported. The navy already has missiles of the Exocet type on its frigates.

This war has served to put us on the alert to boost our technological independence even more, though without centralizing production. We must allow the participation of other countries so as to train outselves not only to manufacture one weapon in particular, but others as well, building on that particular training.

This statement made by a general also includes praise for the Aerospace Technology Center [CTA] -- which is on the right track in terms of research -- and to AVIBRAS [Brazilian Aviation Company] which today manufactures (X-20 and X-40) rockets for the army and SBAT-70 and SBAT-127 for the FAB.

Regarding the air force, some staff officers feel that the country has followed the right path on building defense elements first and at a later time acquiring or manufacturing attack equipment. After the patrol aircrafts, the Cindacta and the Mirages, the FAB is already in a position -- so they say -- to manufacture modern attack aircraft such as the AMX, manufacturing rockets and purchasing material such as missiles abroad.

The navy also follows the idea of the primacy of defense, and the latest issue of the magazine MARTIMA BRASILEIR, published by the navy's General Documentation Service, carries an article defending this point of view. The author, Commander Silveira da Costa, defends the reequipment of the navy, "conditioning his war theories" on an adequate naval power capable of facing quick and limited regional conflicts -- "medium size multipurpose ships, small submarines and small ships equipped with missiles for use in regional wars."

The army, which is also equipping itself in a reasonable manner with tanks built by Specialized Engineers, Inc [ENGESA], cannons manufactured abroad (there are the Italian Alto Melara and the FRG-made Rolland), still feels the lack of antiaircraft artillery, as reported by an officer.

ARGENTINA VIEWS LOCALLY MADE ARMORED CAR, PLANE

PY090714 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 8 May 82 p 9

[Text] Buenos Aires -- Argentina is finally interested in buying Brazilian armored cars, and it is carrying out tests on at least one Cascavel car manufactured by Specialized Engineers Inc (ENGESA) -- which has been trying to conquer that market for a long time. Tests are being carried out in the 1st Armored Brigade in the city of Magdalena in the country's southern region.

The presence of Brazilian military equipment in the Argentine Army was yesterday confirmed to JORNAL DO BRASIL reporters by a military source who, however, refused to reveal whether contracts for supplying the material have already been signed. It is known anyway that Argentina is interested in "many" armored cars.

The South Atlantic war has revealed the advantage of an arms supplier located closer, like Brazil, which offers even the possibility of "industrial complementation" in this sector. Argentina's military equipment industry is quite developed but its final products are very expensive.

Argentina had previously preferred to buy military equipment identical to that manufactured in Brazil from other suppliers (European) but, even before the start of the present conflict Argentina has expressed its interest in buying Brazilian products. Argentina had been thus far the only South American country which had not closed any deal in that sector with Brazil.

ENGESA salesmen had been working in Argentina for some months, but it was the conflict with Britain and above all the European commercial blockade which speeded up business.

In the air force sector, Argentina bought the first two Brazilian EMB-111 planes (equipped with radar for maritime patrolling) during the present conflict, thus opening the way for the supplying of new planes.

MINISTERS RESIGN TO RUN FOR GOVERNORSHIPS

PY101643 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1550 GMT 10 May 82

[Text] In the administration area, President Figueiredo today installed Helio Beltran as new minister of welfare and social security, since current minister Jair Soares resigned from his post to run for governor of Rio Grande do Sul. Transport Minister Eliseu Resende also resigned from his post to run for the governorship of Minas Gerais. And by the way, the Minas Gerais succession is giving food for many comments. Thus, Justice Minister Ibrahim Abi Ackel fell out of favor with the system precisely because he is not leading as he should the coordination in several states without damaging the Social Democratic Party.

There are rumors circulating in Brasilia that Abi Ackel will no longer be a minister by 15 May. There are others who feel, however, that these rumors are false.

More on Resignations

PY110945 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 10 May 82

[Excerpt] Brasilia -- President Joao Baptista Figueiredo will administer oath of office at 0900 today to new Welfare and Social Security Minister Helio Beltrao who replaces Minister Jair Soares who resigned to run for governor of the state of Rio Grande do Sul as a candidate of the Social Democratic Party. Minister Belgrao will exercise his new functions concurrently with those of debureaucratization minister, the post he has been holding.

REPORTAGE ON RENEWED GUERRILLA ACTIVITY

Guerrillas, Officer Killed

PA110146 Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 10 May 82

[Text] Bogota -- Eleven guerrillas and an army officer were killed in clashes between army troops and rebels in the past 48 hours in various points of the country, according to official reports to this station.

According to the military reports, the combat took place in La Estrella and Primavera communities, near Paujil municipality, Caqueta, where five unidentified guerrillas were killed.

In La Reina community, near Florencia, an army officer, (Hernando Perez Martinez), and three unidentified guerrillas were killed in a clash with the group led by (Guillermo Lopez Salazar), the so-called (Juan Carlos).

A late report revealed that two men and one woman who confronted F-2 agents with revolvers, pistols and an MK-2 grenade were killed as they prepared to hold up a gas station.

During the antiguerrilla operations, the troops confiscated several rifles, a carbine equipped with a silencer, MK-2 grenades and 10 black hoods painted with the acronym of a guerrilla group.

Armed Men Attack Town

PA110131 Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 10 May 82

[Text] Arauca -- According to official circles, 40 armed men attacked La Esmeralda today and killed a peasant. After looting several businesses, the guerrillas rounded up the local residents, harangued them and fled. According to initial reports, the victim, who had tried to resist the attack, was identified as (Isidoro Ortega).

Guerrilla Turns Over Materiel

PA110129 Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 10 May 82

[Text] Neiva -- The army command was reported to this station that a guerrilla who participated in several attacks in the southern Huila region surrendered to the authorities in Pitalito.

The military spokesman said that the guerrilla, known as (Edward), approached the military command in Pitalito. He turned over an 16-guage shotgun, several military uniforms, some pamphlets and several boxes of ammunition to the authorities. He went to the Pitalito command and said he wanted to seek the protection under decree 474 regarding the recently announced amnesty.

BUSINESS LEADERS DISCUSS TRADE WITH ARGENTINA

PA110050 Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 10 May 82

[Text] Bogota -- Argentina would be more affected than Colombia should the two countries decide to break their commercial relations, according to the National Exporters Association, ANALDEX.

ANALDEX President Alfonso Rojas Llorente said Colombia exports $51.6 million to Argentina while Argentina exports $59.9 million to this country. Rojas Llorente noted that in coffee, Colombia's main export product, the country would lose $32.8 million in 1982 in sales in Argentina. He explained that, besides coffee, Colombia exports $7 million in bananas, books, paper boxes, velvet and flowers to Argentina. In turn, Argentina sells $10 million in wool, $7 million in synthetic rubber, $4 million in tallow, in addition to soybean, corn and breakaxe on the Colombian market.

Rojas Llorente discounted the possibility of an Argentine blockade of Colombian products should we abstain from supporting at the OAS the application of the TIAR in Argentina's conflict with Great Britain over the Malvinas Islands. He explained that despite the EEC blockade, Argentina cannot boycott other products, particularly those from Latin America.

PLANNING, ECONOMY MINISTERS TO MEET BIANNUALLY

Bogota Reciprocity Asked

PA102106 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0235 GMT 9 May 82

[Text] Cartagena de Indias (Colombia), 8 May (EFE) -- The Central American and Caribbean nations asked Colombia for reciprocity in exports in order to strengthen the economy of the region.

The first meeting of area development and economy ministers took place here and on Isle de San Andres. At the end of the meeting, the ministers said that Colombia must accept their countries' products if it wants to sell Colombian products on their local markets.

At the meeting Colombia also informed the Caribbean states of its economic plan, within the framework of the Nassau group, which also includes the United States, Canada, Mexico and Venezuela.

Ministers from all the Central American and Caribbean nations except Nicaragua decided that they would meet every 2 years to analyze the progress of economic, cultural and educational actions. They chose Guatemala as site for the second meeting. Nicaragua was the only country which did not attend the meeting.

Likewise, the Central American and Caribbean countries requested the creation of an administrative and institutional framework that would allow them to intensify broad technical cooperation to fill their urgent needs and to broaden reciprocal credit agreements in order to increase trade with the participation of the public and private sectors.

Ministers Approve Proposals

PA092311 Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 7 May 82

[Text] Cartagena -- Within the framework of the meeting of economy ministers of Central America and the Caribbean, it was learned that the overall foreign debt of all these countries is $9.6 billion while each nation only has a gross national product of $1,265,000,000. The individual inflation rate is 13.4 percent and the per capita income is $1,200.

Meanwhile, Guatemalan Economy Minister Julio Matheu announced that his country would like to host the next ministers meetings so that this meeting will continue to be held every year.

In a brief statement to this station, Minister Matheu said:

[Begin recording] I believe this could be the start of a constant exchange and communication among all the countries of the Caribbean Basin. I think that in this way we can not only contribute to exchange ideas and strengthen trade relations among our countries but also contribute to improving our peoples' standards of living by sharing our mutual experiences. [end recording]

All the countries participating in this first economic summit in Cartagena supported Colombia's proposals noting that with the implementation of such proposal the economy of each country will be reactivated, unemployment will be avoided and thus the wave of violence affecting this continent will end.

DYNAMITE ATTACK DAMAGES MINERAL REFINERY

PY101555 Paris AFP in Spanish 1424 GMT 10 May 82

[Text] Lima, 10 May (AFP) -- It was reported here today that a dynamite attack carried out yesterday has paralyzed the copper and lead refinery at Oroya, central southern Peru, causing serious losses to the state-run Central Peruvian Mining Enterprise (CENTROMINPERU). The local newspaper reported that a high explosive device placed by unidentified individuals yesterday in the pipe that carries water from the Pisco River to the industrial plant of the refinery exploded, making a big hole and destroying the pipe.

In another attack in Chupaca, Huancayo, in the same zone, a dynamite explosion destroyed the door of a business. There were no casualties in the two attacks.

FOREIGN MINISTER VIEWS NEW CONVOCATION OF TIAR

PY100938 Paris AFP in Spanish 1840 GMT 9 May 82

[Text] Lima, 9 May (AFP) -- Peruvian Foreign Minister Javier Arias Stella has stated that there is a possibility that his colleagues of the Americas may again be convoked to reconsider the terms of the recent agreement adopted within the TIAR (Inter-American Reciprocal Assistance Treaty] and reasserted his hope that the negotiations carried out by UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar will be successful.

After noting that up to now there is no specific request in this regard, Arias Stella said that he believed that a new meeting of foreign ministers of the Americas should be called to study the implementation of the TIAR, since the peace and security of the continent are being threatened by a noncontinental power.

He also said that in view of the recent developments and particularly because of the U.S. Government's attitude regarding Argentina, he favors a reorganization of the TIAR and the OAS.

He said that Great Britain's decision to extend the war zone to 12 miles of the continental coast calls for the adoption of new measures since a third world war could breakout at any time, and that is why we hope that with his capacity and experience, Perez de Cuellar will be able to achieve a ceasing of hostilities.

Moreover, Charles Wallace, the British ambassador to Peru, has stated that his country cannot and will not recognize Argentina's sovereignty over the Malvinas because this would mean surrendering to the result of force and the violation its basic principles: The self-determination of nations and the peaceful solution to disputes.

After reviewing the history of the Malvinas dispute, the British ambassador said that accepting Argentina's sovereignty will encourage other governments to resort to violence to impose their claims and this would mean chaos.

POSTAL DIRECTORATE DENIES BRITISH MAIL BOYCOTT

PY070324 Paris AFP in Spanish 1649 GMT 6 May 82

[Text] Lima, 6 May (AFP) -- The General Postal Directorate of Peru has denied that there was a boycott here against British correspondence, as had been announced 2 days ago by the Postal Federation as an act of solidarity with Argentina. There has not been, nor is there now any interruption in the free transit of correspondence between our country and the United Kingdom, the General Postal Directorate reported. It warned that due to internal legal provisions and international agreements, the stoppage on impeding of such correspondence will not be permitted, and whomsover violates such prohibitions will be severely punished.

HERMES REPORTEDLY TO BE REPAIRED IN CURACAO

PA110346 Paris AFP in Spanish 1911 GMT 10 May 82

[Text] Caracas, 10 May (AFP) -- The British aircraft carrier Hermes will arrive around the middle of this week at the Caribbean island of Caracao, where it will be repaired after being put out of operation by an Argentine aircraft, the Caracas evening newspaper EL MUNDO reported today.

The newspaper, clearly anti-British in the South Atlantic conflict, quotes military intelligence reports indicating that the aircraft carrier will enter a drydock in Curacao tomorrow morning to prevent its being seen by the inhabitants of that Netherlands island.

The paper also reports that the Curacao port workers union has decided to boycott the repair of the warship.

GUYANA INVASION FEARS TERMED 'PROPAGANDA'

PA110055 Paris AFP in Spanish 0027 GMT 11 May 82

[Excerpts] Caracas, 10 May (AFP) -- The Venezuelan Government today reiterated that information received from Guyana regarding attempts to mount a military invasion of Guyana is only "propaganda" from Guyanaese President Forbes Burnham's regime.

A communique issued by the Secretariat General of the Presidency stated that, as of June of this year, Venezuela will seek a peaceful arrangement to its territorial dispute with Guyana.

Today, in an interview with EL NACIONAL, Humberto Celli, leader of the Social Democratic opposition, said that certain officials of the (Christian democratic) government are considering a military invasion of Guyana in 1983 in order to gain popularity and votes in the general elections of Decmeber 1983.

The Secretariat of the Presidency responded this afternoon with a communique which expressed its "profound concern" over Celli's statements and accusing him of being foolish and showing a lack of objectivity.

For his part, Gonzalo Barrios, president of the Venezuelan Social Democratic Party, stressed that Celli's statement was his personal opinion and that the statement in no way reflects the official position of his party.

ECUADOREAN ENERGY MINISTER MEETS CALDERON

PA082024 Paris AFP in Spanish 0249 GMT 7 May 82

[Text] Caracas, 6 May -- (AFP) -- Eduardo Ortega Gomez, the Ecuadorean minister of natural resources and energy said here today that Ecuador "is a major target of pressure" from importing countries that are refusing to accept the latest prices established by the OPEC, and consequently has been forced to place its crude oil on the "spot" market.

The Ecuadorean minister stressed that his country is a perfect target for importers because it is not considered a powerful oil-producing nation and consequently has not been able to reach an agreement in order to sell its crude oil for the next three months.

Ortega Gomez pointed out that so far this year, this situation has reduced Ecuadorean treasury funds by 30 percent, and thus, the country has been forced to look for "spot" or occasional markets, in view of the unbearable economical situation.

He said that Ecuador sold 500,000 barrels of crude oil on the spot market -- stored in recent weeks -- at $30.80, $31.04, and $32.14 per barrel.

While explaining the situation between his country and its importers, he said that an agreement had been reached with Texaco.

However, he said, no agreement has been reached with the Brazilian corporation (PETROBRAS), or with the Korean enterprises Korean Oil Corporation and Hyundae or with the Uruguayan National Fuels, Alcohol and Cement Administration (ANCAP). He explained that out of the 100,000 barrels exported by Ecuador daily, it traditionally sells 20,000 to Brazil, 30,000 to Korea, and 10,000 to Uruguay.

After pointing out that the recent increase of $1.30 per barrel in the price of petroleum improves the market for exporters, he stressed that in the case of small exporters, the prices on the market are not at the same level as OPEC's. Prices for small exporters are sixty cents per barrel below the OPEC price. OPEC established the price per barrel at $33.40, he said.

Ortega Gomez today met with Venezuelan Energy and Mines Minister Humberto Calderon to explain his country's distressing situation due to the difficulties in selling its crude oil.

After reaffirming the current Venezuelan solidarity with Ecuador, Ortega Gomez briefed Calderon on the progress of the organization of the ordinary conference of OPEC ministers which will be held in Quito on 20 May.

Regarding this, he said that the conference will analyze the situation of the international petroleum market based on the conclusions of a preparatory committee that will meet in Caracas on 18 May.

The meeting will also discuss the reorganization of the OPEC General Secretariat, seeking to increase its technical expertise and to give it greater administrative flexibility.

COSTA RICA

VIGILANCE INCREASED ALONG BORDER WITH NICARAGUA

PA110210 San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 1 May 82 p 8A

[By Edgar Fonseca]

[Excerpts] The imminent creation of antiterrorist police, under the Public Security Ministry, was announced yesterday by Col Oscar Vidal Quesada, appointed general director of the civil guard in the new administration. The plan, which is among the state's priorities, aims at creating "an organization adequately prepared and equipped to efficiently counter such evil," the future police chief added. "We shall make every effort to keep terrorism from extending its activities and to stop it from menacing the country," Vidal warned. He was director of the public force during the Oduber administration (1974-1978).

Vidal Quesada did not provide further details of the project, but did not discount the possibility of accepting advise from abroad. "We realize it will be a very difficult task, in addition to the other routine work. But it is up to us, along with other authorities, to guarantee the Costa Ricans' tranquillity and security," he emphasized.

He made the announcement yesterday at the Public Security Ministry, where he constantly meets with the present commander in order to have a smooth and orderly transition on 8 May. Vidal said the number of guard posts and personnel along the border with Nicaragua will be increased. He also said he believes that out of respect for the Nicaraguan authorities, Costa Rica will "guarantee that no acts will be allowed within our territory which may impair bilateral relations."

When asked about future relations with the Nicaraguan authorities, he was emphatic in the need for mutual respect. "We will respect the maintenance of order so that the international treaties will be honored. We will be strict and will also demand respect for our authorities," he pointed out. He said that an on-site study will have to be made to determine the need to increase the number of guard posts and personnel along the border. Vidal announced that the commander to be assigned to the northern sector is Maj Rodrigo Rivera Saborio, who is familiar with the area and has a lot of experience. Vidal described Major Rivera as "loyal, honest and dedicated to his work."

HIJACKERS DIVERT NICARAGUAN PLANE, SEEK ASYLUM

Plane Lands in Limon

PA102135 Paris AFP in Spanish 2111 GMT 10 May 82

[Text] San Jose, 10 May (AFP) -- A plane with 40 persons on board, from the Nicaraguan Aeronica airline, which was en route from Bluefields to Managua, has been hijacked to Costa Rica by two men and two women. According to initial information broadcast by a Costa Rican radio station, the hijackers, armed with pistols and grenades, forced the pilot to land in Limon, on Costa Rica's Atlantic coast and are calling for the presence of the authorities.

Passengers Released

PA102219 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 2134 GMT 10 May 82

[Report by Carlos Acuna from Puerto Limon via live relay]

[Excerpts] [Question] We have here (Noel Rivas Gomez), the captain of the [name indistinct] Aeronica plane which was hijacked by two Nicaraguans who live in Bluefields.

We will talk here with (Rivas Gomez) so that he can tell us how this incident occurred. What was the altitude [words indistinct] the Aeronica plane?

[Answer] We left Bluefields on a regular flight to Corn Island. Approximately 5 miles from the island a man and a woman came to the cockpit. However, as it turned out, the woman wasn't a woman but a man. He sure looked like a woman, though. Thank God they only carried grenades and a pistol. They threatened us with [words indistinct]. I told them we only have enough fuel to go to Puerto Limon and they accepted. Well, they kept threatening us. They said that they knew about navigation and they were aware of where we were going. This is all [words indistinct]. We are calm and well here now.

[Question] What are the hijackers demanding?

[Answer] They want political asylum. They are keeping the purser and the stewardess hostage.

[Question] How many crew members did the plane have?

[Answer] We were five crew members, 46 passengers and three infants.

[Question] Does this mean that there are still people inside the plane despite the fact that most passengers were released?

[Answer] All the passengers were released. They only have the purser and the stewardess. Therefore, the authorities are looking into this because their only demand, which wasn't much, was asylum. It is all up to the Costa Rican Government.

Asylum Granted

PA102306 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 2218 GMT 10 May 82

[Text] The hijacking of the Aeronica flight has practically concluded in Puerto Limon when the Costa Rican Government authorized political asylum for the two hijackers. Our correspondent, (Carlos Acuna), is back with us from the airport in Limon to give us the details of the conclusion of this hijacking. Go ahead, (Carlos Acuna).

[(Acuna)] I only went to talk with Don Camilo to give him the message from higher authorities that he can leave the plan with his companero who is there, because arrangements for their personal security have been made and their request regarding asylum has been answered by the government. This was announced by [words indistinct] so that they can [words indistinct].

[(Acuna)] Are you going to leave the plane now?

[Answer by unidentified speaker] Yes, we are going to leave the aircraft to go to the command headquarters right now.

[(Acuna)] Sergeant, are they going to be detained there for a while pending the arrangements and paperwork involved?

[Answer] No, they will not be detained. Their personal security will be guaranteed.

[(Acuna)] Thank you. We also have Mr (Carlos Urbina), who has cooperated with us and [words indistinct].

[(Urbina)] Yes, thank you, (Carlos). Just as our colleague (Norma) noted, the drama that was experienced here at Limon airport has concluded.

Mr Francisco Lopez Arce, Camilo Martin Walter Hurtado, the two hijackers, are now walking toward the command headquarters, not as detainees, as was indicated by the sergeant, but for their personal safety.

[(Acuna)] As an additional detail, we can add that the captain of the aircraft, has been advised by the Costa Rican public security minister that our government is ready to supply the 500 gallons of fuel which they requested in order to take off from Limon airport and continue the scheduled flight between Bluefields and Corn Island. It is expected that they will be able to leave tonight.

Plane to Leave 10 May

PA102332 Paris AFP in Spanish 2319 GMT 10 May 82

[Excerpt] San Jose, 10 May (AFP) -- The captain of the hijacked plane, Noel Rivas, said that the plane, its passengers and crew will probably return to Nicaragua early Tuesday morning. Officials of the Nicaraguan Embassy in San Jose left for Puerto Limon this afternoon to look after their compatriots.

NICARAGUAN ENVOY REQUESTS HIJACKERS' EXTRADITION

PA110205 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 11 May 82

[Excerpt] Referring to the hijacking of a Nicaraguan aircraft that landed in Puerto Limon, Public Security Minister Angel Edmundo Solano Calderon said that we have had a violent baptism at a time when the administration is just getting organized. This has served to demonstrate that we have the right personnel and we were able to handle this situation because we have the right team. The serious and calm cooperation of the Puerto Limon authorities allowed us to be in constant contact with them and we even had the opportunity to speak with the hijackers.

President Luis Alberto Monge has ordered that the request for asylum made by the three [as heard] hijackers of the Nicaraguan aircraft be studied, Minister Angel Edmundo Solano said. Meanwhile, the Nicaraguan ambassador to Costa Rica has presented a request for the hijackers' extradition.

The two cases will be discussed and a decision will then be reached, the minister added. Regarding the extradition request, the minister said that this would have to be decided by another ministry. They will have to decide for or against the extradition request, minister Angel Edmundo Solano said.

HIJACKER ACCUSES SANDINISTS OF REPRESSION

PA102316 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 2210 GMT 10 May 82

[Interview with one of the hijackers of the Nicaraguan plane by (Carlos Acuna) at the Puerto Limon airport -- live relay]

[Text] [Question] We are here inside the Lanica [as heard] plane with the men who have seized it and are asking for [changes thought] We will talk with one of these gentlemen. They are both Nicaraguans who live in Bluefields. Could you give us a statement for the listeners of Radio Reloj?

[Answer] First, I want to congratulate all the Costa Ricans for the [words indistinct] of the new president. Meanwhile, the Nicaraguans are sad because of this sort of thing has not happened in our country. [words indistinct] Therefore, I congratulate the Costa Rican people and their new president Luis Alberto Monge.

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] Well, we want to ask the Costa Rican Covernment for political asylum.

[Question] What is your name?

[Answer] Camilo Martin Walter (Hurtado).

[Question] Camilo Martin Walter (Hurtado), and your companero?

[Answer] Francisco Arce Lopez.

[Question] Francisco Arce Lopez [words indistinct] political asylum here in Costa Rica?

[Answer] The problems we have in Nicaragua endanger our lives because [words indistinct] and we are being persecuted by the Sandinist army.

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] Yes, my whole family is there.

[Question] Are you married?

[Answer] Yes.

[Question] What will you do about your children? What will you do later; bring them to Costa Rica or take them to a safe place?

[Answer] As soon as I'm able, I'll try to get them out of the country and bring them to Costa Rica or any other place.

[Question] Have you had any communication with the central Government of Costa Rica?

[Answer] So far, no.

[Question] Haven't the authorities come here to negotiate the political asylum?

[Answer] Yes, they came through [words indistinct] I spoke with the [words indistinct] minister and we will probably get the political asylum here in Costa Rica.

[Question] In the event the Costa Rican Government refuses to give you the political asylum [words indistinct]?

[Answer] [Words indistinct] willing to take them to Honduras.

[Question] Honduras?

[Answer] Yes.

[Question] These weapons you have, are they modern? [?Can you show them to me, Camilo?] You have a hand grenade and also a (?welter) pistol [words indistinct] caliber. so we are here in the cockpit talking [words indistinct] we are not used to this. Then, Camilo, I wish you good luck. Do you have anything to add or any statements for the listeners of Radio Reloj which is heard all over Costa Rica and in parts of Nicaragua?

[Answer] We residents of the Atlantic coast, especially those of us in Bluefields, are living a very restricted life. We always had this problem but now it is worse because we are not Sandinists. The so-called State Security Office [words indistinct] is committing its human hunts in the area near Bluefields, in the Miskito towns and regions. That's where the State Security Office [words indistinct]. Whenever they kill a person they say that he was a counterrevolutionary. The true counterrevolutionaries are in the mountains. However, they grab any peasant and kill him, saying that he was a counterrevolutionary. [Words indistinct] because of the attitudes of the Sandinist army.

[Question] I see you have your nails polished. Why is that?

[Answer] Well, I had to diguise myself as a woman; otherwise I couldn't have gotten out of Bluefields. My problem in Bluefields is that the first time I [word indistinct] a fragmentation grenade last year, in 1981, [words indistinct] called Francisco [name indistinct]. I left for Jinotega and worked in a car shop there. I was arrested by the Jinotega State Security Office in (?November). I was transferred to Bluefields [words indistinct] and I escaped on 21 February. I spent 5 days [words indistinct].

EL SALVADOR

PDC, ARENA, PCN TO NAME SUPREME COURT JUDGES

PA102138 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 10 May 82 pp 8, 33

[Excerpt] According to information from the various political parties, the Supreme Court of Justice will have judges from three majority parties; the Christian Democratic Party (PDC), the Nationalist Republican Alliance (ARENA) and the National Conciliation Party (PCN). The Supreme Court has 12 judges and 1 president. The distribution of the judgeships is in the hands of the PDC, ARENA and the PCN; that is, each party will appoint four judges.

As of Saturday it was reported that no agreement had been reached during the discussions regarding the president of the Supreme Court, but it is thought that the PCN or ARENA will name the Supreme Court president.

GUATEMALA

COLONEL GORDILLO SAYS ARMY CONTROLS SUBVERSION

PA101303 Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 5 May 82 p 8

[Text] Col Francisco Gordillo Martinez, third member of the government junta and communications minister, said yesterday in a press conference that "the army has subversion controlled in the country, and it is not true that Huehuetenango is dominated by the rebels." He said that the terrorist speak of human rights and yet they are the ones who have sown the seeds of uncertainty, anxiety and have filled many Guatemalan homes with grief and mourning.

"For example, last weekend they dynamited the Pucal bridge leaving several Huehuetenango towns isolated. I ask myself is this what fighting for human rights means, when in reality they are affecting children, old people and peasants who make an honest living working in those areas. "The subversion is being controlled by the army. It has capable men who are constantly strugging to guarantee freedom to the Guatemalans." He ended by saying that "they will not be able to launch a full-scale attack."

HONDURAS

FOREIGN SECRETARIAT RESPONDS TO RAMIREZ REMARKS

PA082244 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 1130 GMT 8 May 82

[Communique from the Honduran Foreign Affairs Ministry information and press office issued in Tegucigalpa on 7 May 1982]

[Text] International news dispatches carried reports on remarks by Sergio Ramirez Mercado, member of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua, in which he says that his government has to be prepared to defend itself in view of U.S. attempts to destabilize the junta and the Honduran Government's refusal to accept a joint patrol of the Honduran-Nicaraguan border. According to Ramirez Mercado this border patrol is necessary to prevent an attack from a 5,000-man guerrilla force in Honduras.

The Honduran Foreign Affairs Secretariat stresses that Honduras has never refused such a border patrol and that in its peace plan it proposed international supervision and vigilance, not only of the border, but of other areas such as airports, seaports, custom posts and other strategic zones. Honduras has been willing to permit this international supervision on its territory, while Nicaragua has refused. The best way to find out if this 5,000-man guerrilla force exists, which according to Ramirez Mercado is ready to attack Nicaragua, is to open our territory to international supervision and vigilance. This will permit us to find out who is sponsoring subversion, violence, terrorism and arms trafficking in Central America and from where it is coming.

Nicaragua has not agreed to a general disarmament as proposed by the Honduran Government, nor to an effective reduction of foreign military advisers, nor to outlining adequate measures to stop arms trafficking in the region, which is a serious threat to peace in Central America.

While there are talks of invasion, there is also a malicious attitude which tries to ignore that the present violence in Central America can be traced to covert subversive activities aimed at destabilizing governments in the region. Honduras has proposed a permanent multinational dialogue to strengthen democracy and pluralism, respect for public freedoms and for peoples' rights to freely express their will, but the Nicaraguan Government has not responded to our proposal.

ENVOY TO NICARAGUA REPLACED WITHOUT EXPLANATION

PA101942 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1630 GMT 10 May 82

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 10 May (ACAN-EFE) -- The Government of Honduras has dismissed its ambassador to Nicaragua, Roberto Perdomo Paredes, it was disclosed today in this capital. The Honduran Foreign Affairs Secretariat did not explain the reasons for the dismissal. It only explained that Honduras has requested Nicaragua's approval before appointing the new ambassador, Roberto Martinez Ordonez. Martinez Ordonez has broad experience in the field of public administration.

NICARAGUAN GOVERNMENT RESTRICTS SAHSA FLIGHTS

PA071650 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1145 GMT 6 May 82

[Text] Sandinist government authorities have ordered that SAHSA [Honduran Airline] cannot fly passengers from Managua to San Jose or Panama. The Sandinists are taking this measure to protect the state-owned Aeronica Enterprise, which has fewer passengers. With this measure, the Sandinists are forcing Nicraguans to use Aeronica if they have to go to Costa Rica or Panama. Here is a DPA report from Managua:

In the future, the Central American Airlines, SAHSA of Honduras and TACA of El Salvador will be unable to fly passengers from Managua to the southern part of the region in accordance with a decision by the Nicaraguan Transportation Ministry. Yesterday, the two airlines reported this measure, which seeks to protect the Nicaraguan airline, Aeronica, which makes four weekly flights between Managua, San Jose and Panama City. The restriction does not affect passenger traffic between Managua and the other countries of northern Central America or the normal traffic of the Panamanian airline, COPA, in its flights in the region.

SAHSA has daily flights to the southern part of Central America, with stops in Managua. It has flown those routes for almost 10 years. Aeronica flies twice a week to El Salvador and five times a week to Miami and Mexico.

There has been a reduction of passengers flying the Aeronica routes following a terrorist attack against one of its planes last December in Mexico. The San Jose-Panama City routes of the Nicaraguan airline were recently established.

NICARAGUA

MINISTRY SAYS HIJACKED PLANE TO BE RETURNED

PA110122 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0104 GMT 11 May 82

[Text] Managua, 10 May (ACAN-EFE) -- Authorized sources of the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry today reported that tomorrow the Costa Rican Government will return the Aeronica plane that was commandeered this afternoon by two Nicaraguan hijackers.

The Foreign Ministry refused to supply more details on this matter, simple adding that Roberto Leal Ocampo, Nicaraguan ambassador to San Hose, had been commissioned to take care of everything relating to the return of the aircraft.

The Douglas C-41 was on a local flight with 47 passengers between Bluefields and Corn Island (on the Nicaraguan Atlantic coast) when it was hijacked by two men identified as Francisco Lopez Arce, 25, and Camilo Martin Walter, 30.

TACA, SAHSA SOUTHERN AIR ROUTES REVOKED

PA092259 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 9 May 82

[Text] Today the Transportation Ministry released a communique dated 5 May taking away the air routes to the south from TACA international airlines, S.A. and Servicio Aereo de Honduras, S.A., SAHSA. Here is the text of the communique:

The Transportation Ministry, through the National Civil Aeronautics Directorate, has taken away traffic rights to the south between Managua, San Jose and Panama, from TACA and SAHSA airlines. The Nicaraguan Aeronica airlines is capable of efficiently serving this route, having obtained a 120-passenger Boeing 727 and 145-passenger Boeing 720.

Furthermore, air service to the south is currently handled by Compania Panamena de Aviacion, S.A., COPA.

TACA and SAHSA may continue their service to the north. They may carry passengers, cargo and mail between Managua and the following cities: TACA, to San Salvador, Guatemala, Belize, Mexico, Miami, Houston and New Orleans; SAHSA, to Tegucigalpa, San Pedro Sula, La Ceiba, Belize, Guatemala, San Andres, New Orleans and Houston.

[Issued] Managua, 5 May 1982. [Signed] National Civil Aeronautics Directorate of the Transportation Ministry

DANIEL ORTEGA COMMENTS ON SOVIET VISIT, AID

PA110033 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 10 May 82

[Text] Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega Saavedra, coordinator of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, returned this morning from the Soviet Union. While there, Commander Ortega met with Leonid Brezhnev, secretary general of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

On arriving in Nicaragua, Commander Ortega held a news conference at Cesar Augusto Sandino Airport. He reported on agreements established with the Soviet Union. The delegation visited Moscow, Leningrad and Tbilisi, in Georgia. They met with other important Soviet leaders with whom they reached important trade and technical and economic cooperation agreements.

Explaining the reasons for the trip to the Soviet Union, Ortega said: [Begin recording] This trip has political value. It is in line with the policy of independence, sovereignty and nonalignment of the Nicaraguan revolution which has decided that it is prepared to have relations with all the countries of the world.

Relations with the Soviet Union particularly interest us and deserve special recognition because we think that they are examplary relations between a highly developed country with great potential and a small and underdeveloped country such as ours. These relations are based on friendly and frank cooperation without conditions or pressure. Therefore, we can affirm that they are examplary relations in this regard. During this meeting, Nicaragua's domestic and foreign policies were explained and Nicaragua was told about the Soviet Union's attitude in foreign and domestic policies. [end recording]

Regarding important cooperation agreements reached with the Soviet Union and economic and technical cooperation secured, Commander Ortega said:

[Begin recording] The Soviet Union has been providing economic, technical, cultural, scientific and other forms of cooperation to the Nicaraguan revolution since 19 July. As a result of this trip, this cooperation has been expanded a bit more. We found that the Soviet Union has a cooperative attitude toward Nicaragua. There is an economic and technical cooperation agreement by which the Soviet Union grants Nicaragua a $50 million credit with very favorable terms, at a 3-percent interest with a 12-year deadline and a 2-year grace period. There will be study on the technical and economic feasibility of prospecting and preparing a technical project for a hydroelectric plant. They also stated their readiness to aid Nicaragua in the construction of a hydroelectric plant with capacity of up to 350 megawatts.

The conditions of this additional assistance will be the object of a special agreement between the parties once the project is prepared. Plans to utilize the water power of the midportion of the Rio Grande in Matagalpa and the (Pequino) River are also Underway. There are also plans to construct of a 400-bed hospital in Managua with a clinic and to send 11 doctors for a 3-year tour in Nicaragua.

There will be prospecting for minerals in an area of 4,000 square km. There will also be prospecting for an evaluation of gold reserves in (La India) mine. A school for goldmining technology will also be organized and operated at the (Quima) mine. Its activities will include the dissemination of technology from the goldmining experience at that school. An experimental station for cotton cultivation will be created. The station will have 200 hectares and will conduct soil research and irrigation studies.

Two technical and professional training centers for 200 students each will be created to prepare specialists in the fields of fishing and mining.

Using aerial photography, topographic maps of Nicaragua will be drawn on a scale of 1/50,000. The national geodetical and topographical service will be upgraded.

The Soviets will provide free technical assistance for studying and analyzing Nicaragua's national energy development plan of Nicaragua. Regarding communications, this protocol assures the assistance of Soviet organizations in the construction of a land station of the inter-Sputnik satellite system and in organizing a radio relay transmission system in northeast Nicaragua. This project will be financed with a credit which the USSR had previously granted but which Nicaragua had not used. This credit is for $16.8 million.

Also, the protocol was signed for the supply of machinery and equipment. According to this agreement the USSR will grant Nicaragua a $100 million credit for up to 10 years at 4-percent interest, with a 3-year grace period. This credit will be to obtain machinery, farming equipment, tractors, harvesters, irrigation equipment, maintenance equipment, machinery, construction equipment, tractors, graders, front loaders, pickups and so forth. Mining equipment as well as equipment relating to dams and water purification are also included.

Another point which we discussed was the agreement whereby the Soviet firm (TOBRIBLOK) and the Fishery Ministry, through authorization of the competent Nicaraguan organizations and the National Ports Enterprise, can use part of the space [word indistinct] on San Juan del sur avenue to set up floating installations to repair ships with an area of 1,500 square meters for warehouses. In addition to ensuring Nicaragua an annual revenue of $200,000, implementation of this project will aid in alleviating the problem of unemployment in San Juan del Sur. It will also aid in training national personnel at the expense of the Soviet firm.

I must note that this, of course, is assistance for the profound economic problems faced by our country. Naturally, we are not solving all of our problems with this. Our people know our great limitations and, therefore, we have to set up projects with a view toward development, toward more production, so that we can have a better situation in Nicaragua. [end recording]

Commander Ortega's visit began on 4 May, day of National Dignity, and ended in Moscow on 9 May, the day when the USSR commemorates the day of Victory over Fascism. Responding to a question as to whether his visit to Moscow and the agreements would not include a probable negotiation between Nicaragua and the United States, Commander Ortega was emphatic in responding that the negotiations with the United States will depend, above all, on the U.S. attitude toward serious negotiations. The United States is increasingly isolating itself from Latin America. Furthermore, by siding with the United Kingdom on the Malvinas Islands the United States demonstrates for all to see its erroneous, mistaken and antihistorical policy. It demonstrates to the Latin American countries the necessity of strengthening a common front for the interests of Latin America, Commander Ortega stated.

Stressing Nicaragua's good will to reach an understanding with the United States, Commander Ortega said:

[Begin recording] The United States must learn to understand that Latin American countries have their own personality; they have the right to be independent, to have relations with whomever they please. On this basis, the United States and Latin America must find ways to establish mutual understanding. [end recording]

In conclusion, Commander Ortega commented on the solidarity between the USSR and Nicaragua:

[Begin recording] The relations between the USSR and Nicaragua are exemplary. We wish all countries in the world, with economic potential, with military potential had such relations with small countries. We feel honored by the treatment accorded us in the USSR. They treated us respectfully; at no time did they seek to condition their assistance.

It was a truly exemplary treatment in the area of relations between developed and underdeveloped countries. The message from Companero Brezhnev clearly sums up this respectful, fraternal policy which the USSR has toward the Nicaraguan revolution. [End recording]

FORMER OFFICIALS DENOUNCE TORTURE BY SANDINISTS

PA081456 Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 7 May 82

[Report by special correspondent (Francisco Tulande)]

[Text] San Jose, Costa Rica -- Former Nicaraguan Government officials denounced here today the practice of torture that is ordered by the Sandinust junta, against people who attempt to rebel against the regime, as well as the flagrant violation of correspondence, including mail addressed to the clergy. (Juana Garcia), who was the post office director in Nicaragua until recently, and her son, (Lenin Garcia), told (Tulande) at noon today that the Sandinist government, following Cuban advice, has implemented a system of opening any mail from abroad in order to keep valuable items and to see if ideologies contrary to those of the regime are being introduced into the country. Church representatives have complained about this but their charges have not been reported abroad because of the total restriction existing on documents sent outside the country. Any mail sent to Nicaragua is opened and if dollars or valuable items are found, the state keeps them, Mrs (Garcia) said. Meanwhile, it was learned that the revolutionary movement headed by Eden Pastora to overthrow the Sandinist junta has obtained the support of former Nicaraguan Government officials and of many persons in the Caribbean area. The supporters of the famous Commander Cero of the Sandinist revolution announced new events for the upcoming days but nothing is known about the nature of these events.

ARMY REPORTS CLASHES WITH COUNTERREVOLUTIONARIES

Operation in Matagalpa

PA082342 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 8 May 82

[Communique issued by the Interior Ministry public relations office on 7 May in Managua]

[Text] The Interior Ministry reports to the Nicaraguan people that at 1800 on 6 May, the Sandinist People's Army, EPS, clashed with a band of some 15 counterrevolutionaries. The clash occurred in a place known as La Mora, in La Dalia, on the road to Waslala, Matagalpa Department. The enemy lost two men identified as (Carlos Luis Lisano Gutierrez), leader of the counterrevolutionary group, and (Marcos Otero). Our forces also captured eight counterrevolutionaries and weapons used by them to terrorize the peansats in the region. The EPS suffered no casualties. Our forces are conducting an encirclement operation in an attempt to capture the other counterrevolutionaries.

Fighting in Zelaya Norte

PA091709 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 9 May 82

[Defense Ministry public relations office communique No 14 read by unidentified official -- recorded]

[Text] The Defense Ministry wishes to report than on 4 and 5 May a band of over 60 counterrevolutionaries entered the Alamikamba region, some 50 km southwest of Rosita, Zelaya Norte, killing three peasants. Troops of the Sandinist Peoples Army and the Sandinist peoples militias who immediately went after them have so far killed 12 rebels, while (Balbino Dixon), member of reserve battalion 1540, was killed in the action. The Sandinist forces captured a large number of weapons of various calibers. We fight to win. They shall not pass. Managua, 8 May 1982.

FIDEL SENDS MESSAGE TO NONALIGNED LEADERS

FL101815 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 10 May 82

[Text of message sent by Fidel Castro, chairman of the Nonaligned Movement, to the heads of state of the nonaligned countries 10 May]

[Text] Excellency:

I call upon you with the utmost urgency in view of the very real possibility that in the next few hours the Government of Great Britain, with the support and cooperation of the United States, will use its air and naval forces in yet another large-scale attack on Argentina.

Every attempt at holding negotiations between the two countries has been stalled and the latest news agency reports carry ever-increasingly threatening statements from the London rulers supported by Washington.

A colonial war -- whose nature and development prompts the imperialist powers to try to turn it into a lesson for Third World countries which, irrespective of their political and social regimes, are defending their territorial integrity and sovereignty -- is about to go into its most sorrowful and criminal phase.

On behalf of defense of the rights of each and every one of our countries and especially out of humanitarian solidarity with the Argentine people and the British soldiers thrown into battle, we wish to firmly condemn the continuation of hostilities and to make a call for a negotiated and political solution to the conflict, a solution which would respect Argentina's sovereign rights.

Taking into account the decision reached by the conference of the Nonaligned Movement and the communiques which have been issued by the Coordinating Bureau at the United Nations from the very beginning of the current crisis, I appeal to you to take whatever steps you may deem appropriate to stop the imminent British-U.S. aggression on the Argentine people.

[Signed] Fidel Castro Ruz, chairman of the Nonaligned Movement.

ESTABLISHMENT OF RELATIONS WITH YAR ANNOUNCED

FL071248 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1050 GMT 7 May 82

[Text] The Republic of Cuba and the Yemen Arab Republic have decided to establish diplomatic relations at the ambassadorial level in order to foster ties of friendship and cooperation between their peoples and governments. In line with the principles enunciated in the UN Charter and by the Nonaligned Movement, the two countries formalized diplomatic relations and will appoint ambassadors in due time.

SALVADORAN GUERRILLA'S SLAM ON U.S. NOTED

FL101130 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0855 GMT 10 May 82

[Text] A strategic U.S. regional plan aimed at crushing the Salvadoran revolutionary movement and establishing bases from which to attack Nicaragua has been denounced in Mexico City. Guerrilla Commander Douglas, deputy chief of the (Apolinario Serrano) front in El Salvador, told POR ESTO magazine that the interference plan is aimed at countering the success of the Nicaraguan revolution. Referring to his country, he said that U.S. intervention is evidenced by the presence of military advisers, by direct U.S. aid to the army and by the support of other governments. Guerrilla Commander Douglas explained that the United States has a three-stage military strategy in El Salvador. The first stage is one of attrition, part of which is the repression of peasants who may render aid to guerrilla forces.

GUYANA

VENEZUELAN TROOPS REPORTEDLY CROSS BORDER

PA110003 Paris AFP in Spanish 2341 GMT 10 May 82

[Text] Georgetown, 10 May (AFP) -- Venezuelan troops entered Guyana territory on Monday, according to unconfirmed reports reaching the general command of the armed forces here.

According to the reports, Venezuelan troops stationed on Anacoco Island crossed the Eteringbang River, approximately 320 km west of Georgetown. Official sources said that President Forbes Burnham, chief of the armed forces, is analyzing the reports.

Since 2 April when the Argentine forces took over the Malvinas Islands, Guyana has several times expressed concern over Venezuela's use of force to solve its territorial dispute with Guyana. Venezuela claims 159,000 square km of the former British Guyana.

MEXICO

CASTANEDA IN GENEVA, COMMENTS ON FALKLANDS

FL102235 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2110 GMT 10 May 82

[Text] Geneva, 10 May (NOTIMEX) -- Mexican Secretary of Foreign Relations Jorge Castaneda today stated here that Mexico has confidence in the United Nations to solve the conflict over the Malvinas Islands. Castaneda stated that Mexico supports Argentina's sovereignty claim over the islands but condemns [passage garbled]

Casteneda arrived today in this city to participate in a meeting of the UN Committee on International Law. He will remain in Switzerland until 23 May and will subsequently pay official visits to Hungary, the GDR and Denmark. In informal remarks to several newsmen, Castaneda referred to the importance of the committee's work with respect to treaties between states and international organiations.

ARGENTINE EXILES GOING HOME TO 'REMOVE' JUNTA

FL101135 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2150 GMT 8 May 82

[Text] Mexico City, 8 May (NOTIMEX) -- Dr Ricardo Obregon Cano, former Peronist governor of Cordoba, exiled in Mexico, has said that the war with England "will generate great changes in Argentina's political, social and economic structure." Obregon announced at a press conference that a group of Argentines in exile will leave Mexico next Wednesday for Panama, Venezuela, Lima and finally, Argentina.

He said that the military conflict over the Malvinas could be the opportunity for the Peronist opposition to remove the military junta headed by Gen Leopoldo Fortunato Galtieri from power. "We intend to install a national emergency government capable of channeling the general interest of the people toward finding a solution to this problem which is affecting Argentina's sovereignty," he said.

PARAGUAY

EXPORTS AFFECTED BY SOUTH ATLANTIC CRISIS

PY0621019 Asuncion ABC Color in Spanish 13 Apr 82 p 8

[Excerpts] National exporters who were interviewed yesterday stated that our country is affected by the situation created by the Anglo-Argentine conflict since there are no vessels available in Buenos Aires port to transport the merchandise to the countries of the EEC, which have ceased exports of that neighboring country. They pointed out that our foreign trade will continue to be liable to delays and difficulties if the causes of this problem are not resolved soon. The exporters stated that this problem, which they do not hope to solve until the international political picture clears up, will force us to seek other ports such as Montevideo and Paranagua, but this implies other difficulties.

According to the exporters, there are certain products whose low value does not justify the extra cost of transporting them by land to Paranagua over what it costs to ship them to Buenos Aires. They pointed out that freight rates between Asuncion and Buenos Aires amount to $25 per ton, while the freight rate from Asuncion to Paranagua is approximately $50 per ton.

The source pointed out that "there are certain products which cannot be shipped to Montevideo because there are no Paraguayan ships for bulk shipments and because barges cannot cross the Plate River because of the waves."

ST LUCIA

COMPTON'S CABINET NAMED; SWORN INTO OFFICE

FL072310 Bridgetown CANA in English 2244 GMT 7 May 82

[Text] Castries, St Lucia, 7 May (CANA) -- Prime Minister John Compton's new United Workers Party (UWP) cabinet was sworn into office this afternoon following the party's sweeping general election victory on Monday. The UWP won the election with 14 of the 17 House of Assembly seats nearly three years after losing power at the end of a 15-year reign.

The cabinet includes three ministers besides Compton, who served in previous UWP administrations. But the Ministry of Agriculture remains vacant. It is understood that this minister will be recruited from the Senate, for which Compton is currently selecting candidates. Prime Minister Compton will hold the portfolios of finance and foreign affairs. George Mallet will return to his old position as minister of trade, industry and tourism, which he controlled throughout the party's previous reign.

Allan Bousaquet, former minister of education and health will now control only health. The Eudcation Ministry will be headed by the only woman in the cabinet, Ms Margarita Alexander, a qualified educator who has taught in secondary schools both here and abroad. Ms Alexander today took her oath as a senator. Wilendon Mason, who controlled the Ministry of Communications and works from 1974-79, returns to the job.

The new ministers are Romanus Lansiquot (community development) and Lennard Riviere (attorney general and minister of legal affairs). In addition Compton announced the appointment of one parliamentary secretary and five ministers of state. John Bristol will be parliamentary secretary in the prime minister's office. The junior ministers are: Peter Phillip (trade, industry and tourism), Clarence Rambally (health), Louis George (education) Brian Charles (communications and works), Ferdinand Henry (agriculture).

The appointment of Ms Alexander as minister of education was the only surprise in the line up. She holds the master of arts and bachelor of science degrees in education and has taught for several years at senior secondary schools here and in the Bahamas.